

OPENS A WAY FOR HOME SEEKERS

Most Important Result From the
Organic Act Amendments,
Thinks Governor.

TERRITORY NOW FOR SURE

Flaws in Original Law Are Now
Repaired—Capitol May Be
Given Back.

Hawaii's bill for the amendment of the Organic Act has been finally passed by both branches of congress, signed by President Taft, and is now law. The exact provisions of the act are as yet unknown here, as no report has yet been received as to the action of the conference committee. There were several radical differences between the bill as passed by the senate and the bill as passed by the house, but these were merely as to details and did not affect the general intent of the measure.

Governor Frear yesterday received from Delegate Kuhio a cablegram as follows:

"President signed Kapua land bill today. Affects Kapua sales."

"The passage of this bill," said Governor Frear yesterday, "is the most important thing, as affects Hawaii, that has happened in a long while."

As regards the effect on the Kapua land sales, Governor Frear stated that the only feature that can now be affected is the leases. And probably the only effect in this case will be that the sale of the leases will have to be postponed in order that the matter may be submitted to the land board, provision for the appointment of which is made by the act just signed.

Will Bring Americans.

One of the most important probable effects of the Organic Act as now amended will probably be to induce American immigration. The way is now open for providing hundreds of homesteads to bona fide homesteaders, and a special effort will be made to bring American citizens from the mainland. Governor Frear states that he has been making up a list of lots to be thrown open for settlement, and the list includes about 1000 homestead lots, totaling 30,000 acres. Drawings will be held for these, on the plan of the drawings held on the mainland by the federal government when new land is opened up. Governor Frear says that the drawings for some of these lots will be advertised on the mainland, in the hope that American citizens may be induced to come to Hawaii to settle.

The bill provides that all land transactions, with the exception of the sale of homesteads, shall be submitted to a land board of six members who are to be appointed by the Governor. Governor Frear says that he has for some time been considering the matter of the make-up of this board and has considered several names in that connection, though, of course, no one has yet been appointed.

Capitol May Be Ours.

One of the most important effects of the new act will very possibly be the turning over to the Territory of a large amount of valuable property now held by the federal government, including the Capitol and the Judiciary Building. The new law gives the President absolute power to restore to the Territory any land taken over from the Territory for federal reservations. Governor Frear states that this is one of the important matters that will be taken up in the near future and that an effort will be made to have the federal government deed back to the Territory certain property, including the Capitol and Judiciary Building.

869 Are Citizens.

Another effect of the Organic Act as now amended will be to settle definitely the question of the citizenship of the 869 persons who were naturalized by the circuit courts and whose status has ever since been a matter of doubt.

County Bonds.

The bill also authorizes the counties to issue bonds and likewise permits the Territory to issue bonds for longer periods than at present. This should permit of the Territory getting better terms when its bonds are offered for sale.

Vicious Defect Remedied.

Under the new law, a supreme court justice will not be obliged, as at present, to sit as judge in a case where he was once counsel for one side or the other. This will abolish one of the defects of Hawaiian jurisprudence.

We Are Now Americans.

The Organic Act as now amended makes Hawaii in reality and in all respects a part of the United States, something which various departments of the federal government have appeared inclined in former times to doubt. General appropriations, such as those for forestry, reclamation, topographic work and hydrographic work, now apply to Hawaii the same as they do to any other of the States and Territories. This, says Governor Frear, will enable the pushing ahead more rapidly of various investigations now in progress and will enable the Territory to use more of the conservation fund for other purposes.

Legislative Powers.

Many minor matters are cleared up by the new law and the power of the legislature is more closely defined. Hereafter it will not be necessary to attempt to determine the powers of the legislature by analogy with other Territories, for the powers of the local law-makers will be definitely defined in the Organic Act.

WASHINGTON WANTS FACTS

Writes for Information Regarding
Truth of Charges Made by
Russians.

COMPLAINTS PRESENTED

Russian Editor Submits Facts as
He Has Them and Brown
Is Called Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The department of commerce and labor has called upon Immigration Inspector Brown of Honolulu for a report upon the recent Russian immigration into Hawaii. Complaints have been filed with the department and with the attorney-general that the contract labor laws have been violated and that the Russians have been brought to Hawaii under false representations of conditions. The editor of the New York Russian newspaper has been in consultation with the secretary of commerce and labor in the matter.

What Complaints Were.

It is no wonder that the authorities at Washington opened their eyes when they heard the complaints of the Russians of Hawaii, considering what those complaints turned out to be by the time they reached the National Capital. The tales poured into the ear of the Governor by the various "committees" here were bad enough, but the representations made to Editor Okunsoff, the manager and publisher of "the only Russian paper published in the United States or Canada," the Russky Golos, were pippins.

Mr. Okunsoff first printed the letters from his Hawaiian compatriots in the Russky Golos and then sent translated copies to the attorney-general and the department of commerce and labor, with the result that Washington wants to know about it.

A translation of the Russian letter of complaint came to Honolulu in the mail yesterday. It carries one back to the days when the immigration station was turned into a combination hospital and poorhouse and the Capitol green was dotted with whiskers. In the light of the contentment that exists among the Russians at present, it makes strange reading.

Bargain Sales.

"The first paragraph of the letter says: 'Dear Mr. Okunsoff:—In August of 1909, Atkinson, Perelstous and Kshintzky, agents for the owners of Hawaiian sugar plantations went to Harbin, Manchuria, to engage men for work there. They published a pamphlet, in which they described the advantages that we would enjoy, were we to go with them to the Hawaiian Islands. 'You will live there as you have never lived in Russia,' they said. We believed them. Even those of us, in possession of real estate and other property, or holding good positions, were so enthusiastic over this proposition, that they were ready to relinquish everything. Daniel Liaschenko, for example, sold a house that cost him over \$1500 for \$150. Anton Nym sold two houses, worth at least \$3500 for \$200; a carriage and two horses, that cost him over \$1000, for \$200. This sufficient to show how unsuspectingly we trusted these agents."

"The conditions on which they engaged us were as follows:

- (1). We were to work ten hours a day, of which two hours were to be allowed for breakfast and dinner.
- (2). The wages were to be from \$40 to \$45 per month for men and from \$30 to \$35 for women.
- (3). On piece work, a man would be able to earn as much as \$80 a month; a woman, gathering coffee, would earn \$3.50 a day.
- (4). We were to receive houses with kitchens, rent free; supplied with heat, electric light, water and even furniture free of charge," and so to the number thirteen, which is:

"The privilege of engaging in agriculture whenever we find a desire to do so. 'In such a case,' said the agents, 'you will be given separate plots of ground with all necessary machinery and material for building purposes. You will also get horses, cows and other domestic animals. In short, you will have the best facilities for agriculture. For all this, you will have to pay in instalment, in course of about twenty-five years.'"

Appeal to Washington.

The letter concludes with this: "As our life grows worse and worse daily, we have collected our last pennies, and sent the recent cablegrams. Once more we appeal to you, Mr. Okunsoff, in the name of humanity to help us, by bringing this matter before the government of the United States."

As reported by cable to The Advertiser, Mr. Okunsoff and two lawyers have gone to Washington, but in the meanwhile his clients in Hawaii have gone to work.

CONTROLLING RATES FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The senate has adopted the amendment to the railroad bill which puts cables, telegraph and telephones under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

ARGUING BALLINGER CASE

WASHINGTON, May 27.—All the testimony in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy is in, and the attorneys began their argument today.

DRYDOCK DEWEY RAISED.

MANILA, May 27.—The floating drydock Dewey has been partially raised by the use of pumps. It is expected that the monster dock will be completely restored and ready for business in a few days.

AIRSHIP PIONEER HERE YESTERDAY

First Man Who Ever Made a Public
Flight in Heavier Than
Air Machine.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The man who made the first public flight in an aeroplane on the American continent passed through, not over, Honolulu last night. He is F. T. Baldwin, an aviator of international renown, who made a flight in the once well-known Red Wing. Mr. Baldwin is associated with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and a scientific demonstrator of man-flying, who was also a passenger on the same vessel, the Makura, both being en route around the world.

Mr. Baldwin is a young man, who several years ago was one of the five men who formed the Aerial Experiment Association, consisting of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Douglas McCurdy, Glenn Curtiss, Lieutenant Selfridge, U. S. A. (deceased), and F. T. Baldwin. The association was formed simply for experiment purposes—to get into the air, no matter how they got there. The association built many aerodromes at Hammondsport, New York, five being constructed while the experiments were being conducted. Mr. Baldwin, Lieutenant Selfridge and Glenn Curtiss achieved national renown by their spectacular flights. According to Doctor Bell, Mr. Baldwin was the first man in America to make a public flight in a heavier-than-air machine. It is true that before this the Wright brothers had made flights, but these had been made in secret.

The first aeroplane, or, as Doctor Bell calls it, aerodrome, was the Red Wing, and the first flight in this was in February, 1908. The second machine was called the White Wing and the third one was the famous June Bug, with which Glenn Curtiss won the Scientific American trophy. After the June Bug came the Silver Dart, down by McCurdy. This was later taken to Budeck, Nova Scotia, Doctor Bell's home. There the machine was tried out on the ice, and it was found to be quite successful for experiments. Doctor Bell states that very good flights over the ice were made in 1909. The Aerial Experiment Association dissolved a year or so ago, and the members went into the commercial business of aeroplaning. Baldwin and McCurdy formed a partnership under the name of the Canadian Aerodrome Company, and the Canadian government purchased one of their machines just before Mr. Baldwin left on his present tour. Many people in Montreal who have been interested in seeing aerodrome sport. They are having a fast aerodrome built to compete in the coming national aviation meet, and will fly the flag of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Pali, former representative from Maui, and later a member of the Maui board of supervisors, will be again a candidate for the county board. Some, who profess to be his friends, are trying to induce him to be a candidate again for the house, in which he shed luster as chairman of the military committee, but Pali has turned the proposition over, looked at the bottom of it and turned it down.

DR. GRAHAM BELL PREDICTS TRANSPACIFIC AIRSHIPS

Inventor of the Telephone a Visitor in Honolulu
Yesterday—Is Interested in
Aviation.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and one of the keenest scientists in aviation, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the S. S. Makura, accompanied by his wife, and by F. T. Baldwin, the aviator, and the latter's wife. They left on the boat at midnight, en tour of the world.

When told that his arrival was announced a few night since by wireless the doctor said that wireless was really a wonderful invention. "But, after all," said the doctor, "they use a 'phone with their wireless," and he laughed genially.

"It seems like a dream to me now when I think of that long ago day when the telephone became a speaking reality," he continued. "I have long since dropped active interest in the telephone, but no matter what improvements are made, what progress is shown in telephony, the instrument used today is based on the original model. The improvements are added to the instrument as I gave it to the world. The improvements have added to, but not displaced it."

The doctor was interested to learn the development of telephony in the Hawaiian Islands and read with interest a letter printed in The Advertiser yesterday from Frank Dodge telling of the early use of the 'phone in the Hawaiian Islands. He expressed regret that he was unable to go to the Bishop Museum to see the old phones which were in use at the king's palace and his majesty's boathouse in the early days of Kalaakau's reign.

At the present time Doctor Bell is more interested in aviation than almost any other science. He was associated with Doctor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution when the latter made his experiments with the aerodrome. Doctor Bell saw the very first flight of a heavier-than-air machine constructed from a model of Doctor

HAWAII LOSES GREAT AND HELPFUL FRIEND



THE LATE DR. ROBERT KOCH,
Who advised the Hawaiian Board of Health regarding its Molokai policy and whose advice resulted in the establishment of the Kalihi Hospital and the reexamination of a number on Molokai, with the subsequent liberation. His great share in present day conditions on Molokai has never yet been made public.

FAMOUS BACTERIOLOGIST DIES OF HEART FAILURE

BADEN-BADEN, Austria, May 28.—Dr. Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, died here yesterday of heart failure.

Doctor Koch, whose knowledge of leprosy was more extensive than any other bacteriologist in Europe, visited Honolulu a few years ago, while here being taken by the board of health authorities to Molokai. He investigated the local methods of handling the disease and made a number of important recommendations. Based on these recommendations, the Frear administration revised the leprosy laws of Hawaii and inaugurated the present system, making changes which the Governor announced at the time as "the most progressive step ever taken in Hawaii on the leprosy question."

What Hawaii owes to Doctor Koch is not known outside of a small circle. Some day it will be told.

Biography.
Robert Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, received his medical de-

gree from Goettingen. He was an obscure practicing physician until 1880, when he attained a national reputation as an expert in the famous Spiebert poisoning case. The conviction of the prisoner through Doctor Koch's testimony, was clearly such a triumph of justice through the doctor's scientific skill that he was summoned at once to Berlin and appointed a member of a sanitary commission and professor in the school of medicine. Two years after he made the discovery of the specific germ bacillus tuberculosis. Next year he was made leader by the German government of a foreign expedition of medical experts to study cholera. While in Calcutta he discovered in a cistern the microbe of Asiatic cholera. These undisputed discoveries were of inestimable value as locating the cause of the diseases, but the means of destroying these bacilli without injuring the patient was as yet unsolved. However, the German government thought enough of his services to present him with 100,000 marks, the rank of privy councillor and the rectorship of the Imperial Institute of Hygiene.

PACIFIC FLEET VISIT IN FALL

Advices Received by Admiral
Rees With Regard to
Naval Plans.

The Pacific fleet will not visit Hawaiian waters for maneuvers this summer, according to advices received by Rear Admiral Rees, commandant of the naval station. If the fleet comes here at all it will be late in the fall.

The admiral expresses the opinion, also, that the Pearl Harbor naval station will not be anywhere near completion by the middle of 1912, the date originally set for the station to be turned over to the naval authorities. The plans for the buildings have been made and have been submitted for approval to the proper authorities, but so far they have not been accepted and there may be other changes. The work may not be ready to submit to contractors for bids for a long time.

The marine barracks, tenders for the construction of which are to be called for soon, may not be completed until late next year, at the earliest.

Admiral Rees retires for age on September 4. He expects to leave for the mainland shortly after that date, as the present plans of the navy department contemplate the actual retirement of all admirals when they reach the age limit. In previous years a large number of retired rear-admirals have been retained in active service, but that plan has been altered.

No information has yet been received as to who will succeed Admiral Rees in command of the station, although such information may be received in a month or six weeks. Announcement of the selection of Admiral, then Captain, Rees to command the local station was made about two months before he actually took command.

MINISTRY OF JAPAN IS CHANGED

Premier Resigns and Minister of
War Terauchi Steps
Into Place.

NEW KOREAN OFFICIAL

Yamagata Appointed as Deputy
Resident-General for the
Hermit Kingdom.

TOKIO, May 28.—Premier Sone has tendered his resignation to the Emperor, which has been accepted. The premiership has fallen to Viscount, General Terauchi, who was made the minister of war by Premier Marquis Saionji, on his election in 1908.

The new premier will retain the portfolio of war.

Isaburo Yamagata will be appointed the deputy resident general of Korea.

SLANDER SUIT OUT OF BALLINGER AFFAIR

WASHINGTON, May 28.—C. P. Connelly, the writer, is being sued by Assistant Attorney-General Lawler for twenty thousand dollars for slander, the suit being based on what Connelly has written in connection with Lawler's testimony before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

PRIVATE SECRETARY GETS A GOOD JOB

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Taft yesterday sent the name of Fred Carpenter, his private secretary, to the senate as his nominee for the post of United States Minister to Morocco.

HUGHES WANTS THE BILL HE WANTS

ALBANY, New York, May 28.—Governor Hughes has called a special session of the New York legislature to consider a bill providing for the direct nomination of state legislators, which bill was defeated by the members at the regular session.

MAY BE KNOCKOUT FOR THE CHAMPIONS

Reform Bureau Starts Anti-San
Francisco Fight on World's
Fair Question.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The international reform bureau, in a letter to congress protesting against the desecration of the national holiday in San Francisco in the proposed prizefight between Johnson and Jeffries, has started a movement to ask congress to withhold the endorsement of the plans of San Francisco for the holding in that city of a world's exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915.

San Francisco is represented here by a large delegation of citizens, lobbying for congressional endorsement of their plans and trying to head off New Orleans' delegation from securing an endorsement for the Gulf City. The campaign against them, based on the fact that San Francisco will allow the world's pugilistic championship to be fought for on the Fourth of July, has created alarm amongst them.

Jeff Shows Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Disregarding the nation-wide opposition developing against his coming battle with the negro Johnson for ring honors, Jim Jeffries yesterday boxed in public, appearing before a crowd of three thousand interested sports for six rounds with his sparring partners. He seemed to be in excellent physical condition, and was fast in his work. He made a favorable impression upon his critical audience, the only adverse opinion voiced being that he looked old.

MARVELOUS RECORD OF NEW BATTLESHIP

NORFOLK, May 27.—The U. S. battleship South Carolina at target practice has broken all world's records with twelve-inch guns. She today fired sixteen shots with her twelve-inchers, making sixteen successive bullseyes in four minutes and fifty-one seconds.

SUGAR TRUST CASE DRAWING TO CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 27.—Doek Superintendent Walker and the government weighers, Voelker and Halligan, pleaded guilty today to the charge of complicity in the frauds perpetrated on the government in weighing the imports of sugar for the Sugar Trust.

The government has rested its case. The Fred Baldwin Memorial Home, which will be a landmark visible from many points in Maui, is rapidly nearing completion. The home will consist of a large main building and four cottages, the final work on which will be done in about three months. The home is situated above the Makawao Church and below the seminary.